

MAINE'S LARGEST DAILY NEWSPAPER

Yesterday's Sale

81,732

ASSOCIATED PRESS

VOL. 81, NO. 28

# Bangor Daily News

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

NEW YORK TIMES NEWS SERVICE

491 MAIN ST. TEL. 942-4881 BANGOR, MAINE, SAT.-SUN., JULY 19-20, 1969

WANT ADS 942-5246 TEN CENTS

The Weather

SATURDAY: Fair, Cooler

SUNDAY: More of Same

Full Report on Page 2

# Apollo Sweeping Closer To Moon Orbit

By PAUL RECER

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI) — The men of Apollo 11— their lunar orbit only hours away—inspected Friday the fragile spacecraft called Eagle and found it ready for man's first landing on the moon.

Neil A. Armstrong and Air Force Col. Edwin E. Aldrin Jr. crawled through a tunnel into the cabin and found the small spacecraft undamaged by the buffeting of launch and its long space journey.

The inspection—seen on earth during the longest telecast ever beamed from space—came as

Apollo 11 neared the point where the moon's gravity takes control of the spacecraft and starts it arcing around the lunar backside.

Apollo 11 goes into an orbit of the moon at 1:26 p.m. EDT Saturday.

Armstrong and his crewmates had to delay the start of their nine-hour rest period for more than an hour past the 9:32 p.m. (EDT) scheduled starting time.

An attempt to put the spacecraft into a stable spin—called passive thermal control—failed and a second attempt had to be made. It was successful. Flight

controllers couldn't determine immediately why the first attempt failed.

The spacecraft must be spun three revolutions an hour to equalize on all sides the intense heat radiating from the sun.

The crew will awaken Saturday with the moon only 25,000 miles away and only seven hours before their moon orbit begins.

Although there was no damage to the lunar module, Armstrong did notice that a boom supporting an exterior light on the command module had been charred, apparently during

launch. This light is used only if some malfunction should force the crew to transfer outside the spacecraft in darkness from the lunar module to the command module. It has no use if the mission goes as planned, and mission control termed the damage insignificant.

The 96-minute telecast started after Air Force Lt. Col. Michael Collins, the third crewman, asked if mission control wanted some "free television," meaning unscheduled.

Although surprised, control quickly agreed and Collins turned on the color camera.

Aldrin carried the camera with him into the lunar module and Armstrong followed him a few minutes later. It was their first chance to check the condition of the man machine since before launch on Wednesday.

Earlier in the day, space officials in Houston announced they had been told by a Russian scientist that the Soviet's unmanned Luna 15 in orbit of the moon would not interfere with Apollo 11's planned mission.

Friday's television spectacular marked a thaw in the schedules, businesslike approach of

the Apollo 11 crewmen to their historic flight.

Throughout the telecast, the astronauts, who earlier in the day spoke only when spoken to, talked and joked and explained their space home to their

space to their

earth and bobbed around in weightlessness.

"I'd like to say hello to all my friends Scouts and Scouting," said

Farragut State Park in Idaho," said Armstrong, a former Eagle Scout. "They're having a national jamboree there this week-

end and Apollo 11 would like to send them best wishes."

The 96-minute surprise television spectacular, which caught the commercial networks unprepared to relay it immediately, focused on the instruments and equipment in the lunar module. The telecast was so clear that floating specks of dust could clearly be seen.

With mission control noted the floating particles, Aldrin quietly replied: "Yeah, I'm choking on one every so often."

While Armstrong focused on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Hot Spell Licked For Now

As a result of the continuing heat wave, State Police Friday reported about 1,000 cars an hour passing through the Kittery toll booth to the Maine Turnpike as weekend tourists and vacationers sought to evade the heat by fleeing northward where temperatures had already changed for the cooler.

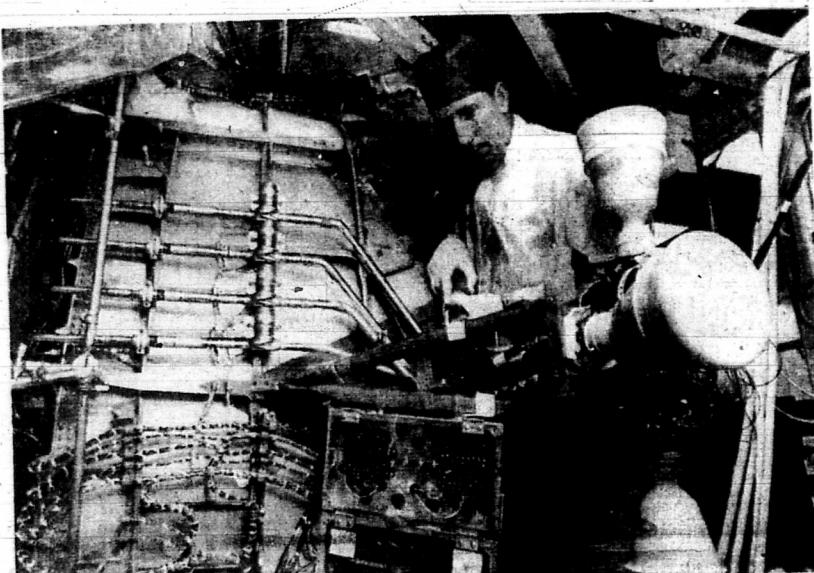
In spite of the fact that the promised break in the heat wave didn't come Thursday night for many areas as predicted, weathermen remained optimistic. According to the weather bureau at Portland, the expected northern cold front already had passed through the state by 5 p.m. Friday, a day behind schedule, and was on its way south through New England.

**Front Was Diffused**

If you are wondering how the cold front managed to hit Portland and go unnoticed in the central areas, the explanation is that it was diffused, and hence its effects are being felt gradually in falling temperatures rather than immediately.

Cooler temperatures and less humidity should have been no

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



PERSONAL STAKE — Bill Rooney, at work in Bethpage, N.Y., plant of Grumman Aerospace Corp., has a personal stake in the Apollo 11 mission—he helped

build the lunar module. "If something should go wrong," he says, "I'll worry that it was something I did." In photo he is at work on Lunar Module Nine. (AP Wirephoto)

## Nixon Urges Government Expand Its Program On Birth Control

By EUGENE V. RISHER

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Nixon advocated Friday that the government expand its birth control and family planning programs in the next five years to help the nation cope with the population explosion predicted before the end of the century.

"Where, for example, will the next hundred million Americans live? If the patterns of the last few decades hold for the rest of the century, then at least three quarters of the next hundred million persons will locate in highly urbanized areas."

In a special message to Congress, Nixon emphasized that in no way would birth control activities infringe on the religious convictions or personal wishes and freedom of any individual."

"We can be sure that society will not be ready for this growth unless it begins its planning immediately," the President said.

He told Congress the population growth raises questions such as these:

"Where, for example, will the next hundred million Americans live? If the patterns of the last few decades hold for the rest of the century, then at least three quarters of the next hundred million persons will locate in highly urbanized areas."

"Are our cities prepared for

He also recommended creation of a "commission on population growth and the American future." The commission would study the probable trend of U.S. population growth before the end of the century, propose resources required to deal with the problems and to spell out ways in which the federal, state and local governments can cooperate in finding solutions.

Of the world population scene, Nixon reported that the number of people on earth may number over seven billion by

population, said Nixon's message was a "great historic document, a call to action for us and all mankind to join in a crusade to check the world population explosion (with) the vision and skill which enabled us to reach the moon."

After Nixon's message was released to newsmen at the White House, reporters were briefed on its details by Robert H. Finch, secretary of health, education and welfare, and Daniel P. Moynihan, presidential assistant for urban affairs.

By RALPH DIGHTON

PASADENA, Calif. (AP) — Pictures which could be the most exciting yet from Mars are scheduled to stream earthward late this month as twin U.S. spacecraft fly near the mysterious red planet.

Mariners 6 and 7, launched from Cape Kennedy, Fla., last February and March, carry cameras that can show features as small as 900 feet across—compared with the two-mile resolution of Mariner 4 in 1965.

Space scientists say they are sharp enough to pick out canals, pyramids, ruins, temples or geometrical patterns that might be signs of past civilizations on Mars, long a subject of science fiction speculation.

Mariner 6 will snap the first of its pack of 74 pictures July 28 while 770,800 miles from Mars and keep shooting as it sweeps across 2,000 miles of the planet's equator July 30.

Its first distant pictures, recorded on tape, will be televised July 29 across 60 million miles to flight controllers at the U.S. Space Agency's Jet Propulsion Laboratory here. The first close-ups will be received here July 31.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Lunar Holiday Already Named

During the past week, President Nixon and a host of lesser government officials have been proclaiming that July 21 will be "Moon Monday" in observance of the scheduled Apollo 11 landing on earth's nearest neighbor.

But in the strictest sense, all the commotion is unnecessary because the officials are really labeling July 21 "Moon Moon Day."

Since before William of Normandy conquered England in 1066, Monday has meant "moon day" or "sacred day of the moon" to English speaking people.

But the government officials may have been clever in their proclaiming. If the astronauts get behind schedule and don't land until July 24, people can still celebrate "Monday" Thursday.